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The year plan was exceeded in the following items: petroleum, special sheet metals for transformers, oil pipes, steel masts, cooling compressors, electric stoves, electric hand drills, injection pumps, tractor seeders, synthetic abrasives, nitric acid, numerous pharmaceutical products, limestone, grinders, rubber conveyer belts, and stationary steam engines.

Heavy machine building, with its 27-percent total increase over 1949, revealed the sharpest trend upward. This applies especially to the output of mining and metallurgical equipment, electric machinery, and large Diesel engines. However, utilization of machine tools and the organization of work were not entirely satisfactory. In particular, the arranging of second and third shifts left much to be desired. The tempo of production in heavy machine building needs to be stepped up considerably.

In consumers' goods the plan for the following items was surpassed: bread and other rye products, vegetable and fruit products, cigarettes, radios, furniture, knitted goods and hosiery, women's and children's clothing. More consumers' goods were produced in 1950 than in 1949. Sewing machines showed a 25-percent gain, radios 10 percent, motorcycles 7 percent, work clothing 20 percent, men's clothing 35 percent, women's clothing 41 percent, and light bulbs 53 percent.

In the food industry, the greatest increases were in the production of tobacco, sugar, alcohol, cereal products, and canned goods. The output of sugar rose 18 percent, alcohol 23 percent, beer 11 percent, fruit and vegetable products 24 percent, white baked goods 27 percent, bread 51 percent, canned milk 29 percent, and cigarettes 20 percent.

As for branches which failed to meet their 1950 goals, it is to be noted that the paper industry lagged behind in those enterprises under the general management of the chemical industry and of the leather and rubber industry. The increased plan for coal mining was fulfilled only 99.5 percent since the superplan for black coal exploitation was not completely realized.

Heavy industry fell short of plan fulfillment because of inadequate organization and application of the most advanced technical principles. Specific items in which production failed to equal the assigned objectives were: steel tubing, Poldi sheet steel, steel castings, bridges, large steam boilers, cranes, boats, steam and water turbines, transformers, large-size presses, and machine tools.

In the food industry, various items failed to satisfy the quality standards set up by the plan.

Various improvements in the industrial field deserve mention. Mechanical loading of blast furnaces increased output and eliminated a great deal of exhausting manual labor in the metallurgical industry. Production was begun of transformer metal plate with small power losses. New processes were employed in the machine building industry, such as hot working of metals, electric spark working of metals, and phosphating of high-speed tools. In automobile manufacture various spare parts were made in Czechoslovakia which had previously been imported, especially starters, dynamos, and special injection nozzles; new processes, such as chrome-plating and metal-plating of cylinders were also developed. The precision machine industry began the production of 40 new types of machine tools, and increased the variety of antifriction bearings and optical control apparatus produced. It also produced new types of typewriters and calculating machines.

Despite the above successes, certain weaknesses and failures can be discerned in industry's record last year. In mining the introduction and use of new technical equipment proceeded too slowly. In machine tool construction

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and power fullest use was not made of existing reserves. In the textile, leather, rubber, chemical, and metallurgical branches insufficient progress was made in the utilization of domestic raw materials.

Lastly, in a number of industries planning was faulty and unsystematic. The plans were not executed in a steady tempo and were finished in a frantic rush for completion at the end of the year. Nor were new work methods and the experiences of shock brigadiers adopted and employed on an industry-wide basis rapidly enough.

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